

1 BRIAN STONE, in his official capacity as
2 Acting Director of the National Science
3 Foundation;
4 NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE
5 HUMANITIES;
6 MICHAEL MCDONALD, in his official
7 capacity as Acting Chairman of the National
8 Endowment for the Humanities;
9 UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL
10 PROTECTION AGENCY;
11 LEE ZELDIN, in his official capacity as
12 Administrator of the U.S. Environmental
13 Protection Agency;
14 UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF
15 AGRICULTURE;
16 BROOKE ROLLINS, in her official capacity as
17 Secretary of the U.S. Department of Agriculture;
18 AMERICORPS (a.k.a. the CORPORATION
19 FOR NATIONAL AND COMMUNITY
20 SERVICE);
21 JENNIFER BASTRESS TAHMASEBI, in her
22 official capacity as Interim Agency Head of
AmeriCorps;
23 UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF
DEFENSE;
24 PETE HEGSETH, in his official capacity as
Secretary of the U.S. Department of Defense;
25 UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF
EDUCATION;
26 LINDA MCMAHON, in her official capacity as
Secretary of the U.S. Department of Education;
27 UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF
ENERGY;
28 CHRIS WRIGHT, in his official capacity as
Secretary of Energy;
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF
HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES;
ROBERT F. KENNEDY, JR., in his official
capacity as Secretary of the U.S. Department of
Health and Human Services;
UNITED STATES CENTERS FOR DISEASE
CONTROL;
MATTHEW BUZZELLI, in his official capacity
as Acting Director of the Centers for Disease
Control;
UNITED STATES FOOD AND DRUG
ADMINISTRATION;
MARTIN A. MAKARY, in his official capacity
as Commissioner of the Food and Drug
Administration;
UNITED STATES NATIONAL INSTITUTES
OF HEALTH;
JAYANTA BHATTACHARYA, in his official
capacity as Director of the National Institutes of

1 Health;
2 INSTITUTE OF MUSEUM AND LIBRARY
3 SERVICES;
4 KEITH SONDERLING, in his official capacity
as Acting Director of the Institute of Museum
and Library Services;
5 UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE
INTERIOR;
6 DOUG BURGUM, in his official capacity as
Secretary of the Interior;
7 UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF STATE;
8 MARCO RUBIO, in his official capacity as
Secretary of the U.S. Department of State;
9 DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION;
SEAN DUFFY, in his official capacity as
Secretary for the U.S. Department of
Transportation,

10 Defendants.

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1 Plaintiffs' application for a temporary restraining order ("TRO") and order to show
 2 cause why a preliminary injunction should not issue came before this Court for
 3 consideration on _____, 2025. Upon consideration, and for
 4 good cause shown, IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that the TRO application is GRANTED.

5 The Court finds that Plaintiffs have demonstrated a likelihood of success on the
 6 merits of their claims, a likelihood of irreparable harm in the absence of temporary relief,
 7 that the balance of equities tips in their favor, and that a temporary restraining order is in
 8 the public interest. In support of this Order, the Court makes the following findings:

- 9 • Since January 20, 2025, Defendant Donald J. Trump has issued a number of broad
 10 directives through Executive Orders demanding that federal agencies take action to
 11 comply with the President's agenda. In particular, President Trump and his
 12 administration have explicitly and implicitly called on federal agencies to terminate
 13 previously awarded grant funds. For example, on February 26, 2025, President
 14 Trump issued Executive Order ("EO") 14222, "*Implementing the President's*
 15 '*Department of Governmental Efficiency' Cost Efficiency Initiative,*' which
 16 purported to begin the Executive's "transformation in Federal spending on
 17 contracts, grants, and loans" and required federal agencies to review all existing
 18 grants with an eye toward termination. Other Executive Orders have instructed
 19 Defendant Federal Agencies to terminate grants involving "diversity," "equity,"
 20 and "gender identity." See EO No. 14151, "*Ending Radical and Wasteful*
 21 *Government DEI Programs and Preferencing*"; EO No. 14173, "*Ending Illegal*
 22 *Discrimination and Restoring Merit-Based Opportunity*"; and EO 14168,
 23 "*Defending Women from Gender Ideology Extremism and Restoring Biological*
 24 *Truth to the Federal Government.*"
- 25 • Plaintiffs are likely to prevail on their claim that Defendants' decisions to
 26 unilaterally cancel duly awarded grants and withhold funding that Congress has
 27 appropriated precisely to fund such grants violates the separation of powers. The
 28 executive branch has no constitutional authority to refuse to carry out laws enacted

1 by Congress, and it has no constitutional authority to block, amend, subvert, or
 2 delay spending appropriations based on the President's own policy preferences.

3 The faithfulness the Constitution requires of the Executive is not to the President's
 4 views on priorities, but to the laws enacted by Congress as interpreted and enforced
 5 by the courts. Congress's powers are at their apex when it comes to the power of
 6 the purse.

- 7 • Plaintiffs are likely to prevail on their claim that Defendants' mass termination of
 8 grants to disadvantage or promote particular viewpoints violates the First
 9 Amendment, and that, in an effort to drive views they disfavored out of the
 10 marketplace of ideas, Defendants terminated grants based on the recipients'
 11 (presumed) viewpoint as reflected in the subject matter of their research.
- 12 • Plaintiffs are likely to prevail on their claim that Defendants' cancellation or
 13 imminent cancellation of federal grants violates Plaintiffs' Fifth Amendment right
 14 to due process, because Plaintiffs have a constitutionally protected property interest
 15 in grant funding and Defendants abruptly cancelled already awarded grants without
 16 providing Plaintiffs fair notice or a reasonable opportunity to be heard. Plaintiffs
 17 are also likely to prevail on their claim that Defendant Trump's Executive Orders
 18 and the Federal Agency Defendants' efforts to give effect to those Orders are
 19 unconstitutionally vague, because they fail to give notice of what conduct is
 20 forbidden.
- 21 • Plaintiffs are likely to prevail on their claim that Defendants' actions are contrary to
 22 law under the Administrative Procedure Act, 5 U.S.C. Section 706(2)(A), (C),
 23 because Defendants' refusal to spend money Congress appropriated violates the
 24 Impoundment Control Act of 1974 (ICA); because Defendants have violated
 25 agencies' enabling statutes and other laws that include grant-making as a
 26 congressional directing to the agencies; and Federal Agency Defendants have
 27 violated their own regulations where grants were issued in accordance with agency-
 28 specific rules and terminated for reasons inconsistent with those rules.

- 1 • Plaintiffs are likely to prevail on their claim that Defendants' mass termination of
 2 grants previously awarded to Plaintiffs and the Class was arbitrary and capricious
 3 under the Administrative Procedure Act for several reasons, including (1) the
 4 Termination Notices do not provide a reasoned explanation for grant cancellations;
 5 (2) the terminations ignore the reliance interests of grantees; (3) the grant
 6 terminations conflict with prior agency decisions to award the grants without
 7 providing adequate explanation for the change in agency position; and (4)
 8 Defendants failed to consider the significant consequences grant termination will
 9 have on Plaintiffs, the Proposed Class, and the general public.
- 10 • Plaintiffs have demonstrated that Defendants' challenged actions have caused
 11 concrete harm as a result of the abrupt cessation of research funding. This sudden
 12 funding loss has lead and will lead UC researchers to lose research and professional
 13 opportunities, and will require them to divert time and resources to seek out
 14 alternative funding. Further, the harm to the UC System from the loss of funding on
 15 which it relied and the resulting budget shortfalls will lead to layoffs and the
 16 scaling back of critical research. This in turn will harm the tens of millions of
 17 Americans who benefit from the UC System's contributions to research, education,
 18 and the public good. These harms will become irreparable absent intervention from
 19 the Court.
- 20 • The balance of equities and public interest favor injunctive relief, particularly
 21 because preserving Plaintiffs' constitutional and statutory rights is in the public
 22 interest and requiring the government to follow the law is not contrary to the
 23 government's interest.

24 This Court has subject matter jurisdiction to hear Plaintiffs' claims, because Plaintiffs have
 25 demonstrated Article III standing and because Congress has not required that Plaintiffs' claims be
 26 initially adjudicated by any administrative agency prior to this Court's exercise of jurisdiction
 27 pursuant to 28 U.S.C. Section 1331.

28 Accordingly, pursuant to this Court's authority, including but not limited to authority to

“issue all necessary and appropriate process to postpone the effective date of an agency action or to preserve status or rights” (5 U.S.C. § 705), IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that, pending an order by this Court as to whether a preliminary injunction should issue:

1. Federal Defendant Agencies identified above; their officers, agents, servants, employees, and attorneys; and all persons acting by, through, under or in concert with these Defendants (referred to collectively hereinafter as “TRO Defendants”) are hereby enjoined and/or stayed from taking any actions to implement or enforce Defendant Trump and Defendant DOGE’s directives to terminate grants previously awarded to Plaintiffs and the Proposed Class, including but not limited to:

- (a) cutting off agency and grantee access to congressional appropriated funding, and
 - (b) giving effect to the violative terminations, or undertaking any similar violative action to terminate additional duly awarded agency grants.

2. TRO Defendants are further enjoined to:

- (a) restore Plaintiffs' and Proposed Class members' previously awarded grants terminated through unlawful processes, and
 - (b) provide no-cost extensions to Plaintiffs and Proposed Class members for the time necessary to resume and complete interrupted work.

19 3. TRO Defendants are further enjoined to return to the lawful and orderly grant
20 procedures they employed prior to January 20, 2025, including but not limited to:

- (a) providing Plaintiffs and Proposed Class members reasonable notice and an opportunity to be heard prior to terminating already awarded grants, and
 - (b) providing Plaintiffs and Proposed Class members a meaningfully individualized explanation of the reason(s) for any proposed grant termination, rather than a barely customized form letter.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that, within two (2) business days, TRO Defendants shall serve and file one or more declarations verifying that they have complied with this Order, and detailing what steps they have taken to do so.

1 IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that Plaintiffs' moving papers for a preliminary injunction
2 shall be filed no later than _____, 2025; opposition papers to Plaintiffs' request
3 for a preliminary injunction shall be filed by TRO Defendants no later than
4 _____, 2025; Plaintiffs may file a reply in support of their motion for
5 preliminary injunction no later than _____, 2025; and a hearing on Plaintiffs' request for a
6 preliminary injunction will be held on _____, 2025 at _____.

7 IT IS SO ORDERED.

8 Dated: _____, 2025

9 _____
10 The Honorable Rita F. Lin
11 United States District Court Judge
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